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The stand offers a long rigid base for quite heavy cameras and is admirably adapted for use with long-focus cameras; it may be folded compactly with the tripod or be packed in a suitcase. It is equally useful in the office and laboratory, where objects may be placed on some support, such as plate glass, to be photographed.

FIG. 3

The chief objection to any other device the writer has seen is that the tripod itself must be readjusted, always an awkward and tedious process. With this stand only the camera has to be moved to and fro on the bed to get the proper adjustment after the tripod has been set. —HARRY B. SHAW, *Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D.C.*

HOMOTHALLIC CONJUGATION IN RHIZOPUS

(WITH ONE FIGURE)

A single case of homothallic conjugation in *Rhizopus nigricans* has recently been observed at the Hull Botanical Laboratory. The

hypha had curved, and suspensors had developed on opposite sides of the coil (fig. 1). The appearance of the remnants of the wall between the gametangia showed that conjugation had taken place. While investigators have disputed Dr. BLAKESLEE'S results that plus and minus strains are necessary for sexual reproduction, so far as we know the observation of conjugation between two closely approximate parts of the same hypha has not entered into the discussion. This peculiar

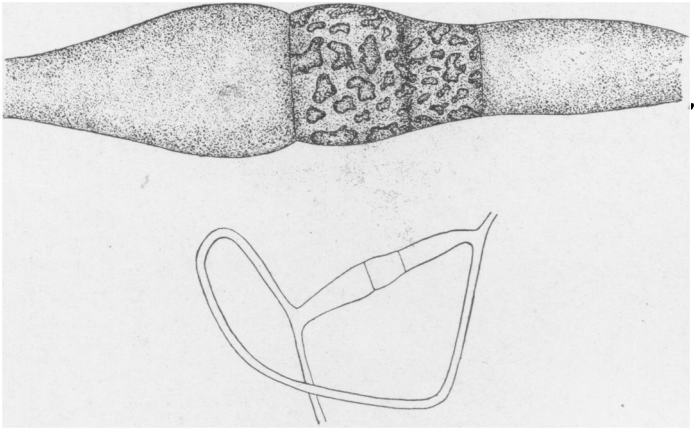

FIG. 1

mode of conjugation was accidentally found in some material grown from spores obtained from J. I. HAMAKER of Randolph-Macon Woman's College of Virginia. The culture was grown on bread moistened with a solution of grape sugar, and zygospore-formation was unusually abundant. Dr. BLAKESLEE in his article in the BOTANICAL GAZETTE of June 1907 admits the possibility that a homothallic race may occur in a species normally heterothallic; and the case just cited substantiates that possibility.—FLORENCE A. MCCORMICK, *The University of Chicago.*

PISTILLODY OF STAMENS IN HYPERICUM NUDIFLORUM

A plant of *Hypericum nudiflorum* Michx. cultivated at the Arnold Arboretum and in full bloom during the first week of October, while another plant of the same species had almost mature fruits, presented a very good example of pistillody of stamens. The inflorescence and the flowers did not at the first glance show any deviation from the normal except that the regular arrangement of the stamens seemed somewhat disturbed, but a closer examination revealed the presence between the